PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

A SIX COLUMN TALK WITH A NEW YORK "WORLD" EDITOR.

He Tella of Bits Regret at the Paper's Opposition to Civil Service Reform, Talks of the Pacific Commissions' Work, and Gives His Opinion of the Grand Army Demonstrations-What He Says About a Second Term.

New York, Sept. 6,-The World will publish to-morrow, over the alguature of Ballard Smith, the results of an interview with Provident Cleveland, held at Oak View and the white house during three days last week. In this, probably the first coredited interview with him since he was elected President, is set forth to the extent of six columns. Mr. Cleveland's views upon such topics of national interest and importance as his renomination, civil service reform, the financial situation, the Wheeling incident, and his coming visit to the south and

The immediate object of Mr. Smith's visit to Washington was to deliver a message from Mr. Pulitzer to President Cleveland touching the matter of his recent instructions to the Pacific ratiroad commission at San Francisco. The press dispatches, it will be remembered, reported that the President had left it merely discretionary with the commission to employ additional counsel to argue before the United States circuit court the question whether the commission had the right to compel witnesses to answer. On these press dispatches was founded the World's editorial criticism of the President's action after an application for the exact text of the instructions had failed of results both in Washington and San Francisco.

"Some days afterward," says the correspondent, "the President gave out the

respondent, "the President gave out the text of his reply, and the World as promptly expressed its rearest that it had been led into criticism when it should, as the President's published telegram fully warranted, have commended the emphasis of his response to the suggestion of the committeioners.

"At the time that the President furnished

his response to the suggestion of the commissioners.

"At the time that the President furnished this reply to the Irres he was represented to have referred to the World as an opposition newspaper,' and to misrepresentations of which he was reported to have said that been guilty in regard to him. I was instructed by Mr. Pulitzer to express verbaily to the President his regret at the mistake alluded to; to say that, while the editor of the World criticised frankly what he believed to be wrong in party or President, as in any organization, community, or individual, he was more than ready to give his warmest advocacy to every act of any person or organization which was in the interest of the people."

Mr. Pulitzer's message having been delivered, the President said: "I fully appreciate the valuable work the World has done in the reformation of abuses in New York and its efforts in so many directions in behalf of the people. But I have seen in the World, with great regret and surprise, a disposition at times to throw obstacles in the way of my efforts to establish civil service reform so firmly that there can never be a return to the old periolous methods, although seeming to be its friends. I refer to the republican newspapers, and thus giving currency through the great circulation of the World to carping attacks which otherwise would be ilmited to the small and local circulations of the journals in which they first appeared.

"No man in the country can know the embararements and the perplexities which have surrounded me in attempting to amend the condition of public affairs. With these limitations to the immediately successful accomplishment of my purpose, to be made verified. I know I am trying to be be really and the perplexities which have surrounded me in attempting to be mediately successful accomplishment of my purpose, but guided by every light poseide to be made verified.

limitations to the immediately successful accomplishment of my purpose, but guided by every light possible to be made available, I know I am trying to bring atout the remedy without it cleast personal ambition or intent. Notwithstanding the natural aggravation which I have felt in noting the apparent disposition against mo personally, I see the desire of Mr. Pulitzer, through the Workl, to ald ju the same direction, but the fact is I am necessarily the person now to bring this reform about, and is there any better way to secure the accomplishment of the reform than by helping me now to accomplish it if he believes me honest in my nurpose? The man who holds

now to accomplish it it he bear who holds est in my purpose? The man who holds the relina is the one to whom those who are interested in a safe termination of the jury must of necessity trust?

"But," said Mr. Smith, "you have been quoted in some newspapers as having attituted this alleged unfriendliness to Mr. Pulitzer's failure to secure from you the appointment of a Mr. Charles Gibson to a certain foreign mission. Will you please certain foreign mission.

appointment of a Mr. Canaries Gibson to a certain foreign mission. Will you please state exactly the facts in that case?"

"In the earlier part of my term f did receive from Mr. Pulitzer a telegram tadorsing that appointment. Mr. Gibson was, I think, Mr. Pulitzer's attorney in St. Louis, and presumably a personal friend. It was a natural request for him to make. I could not make the appointment, and so frankly told Mr. Pulitzer in a long and cordial conversation, which we had together here a year or so afterward, when he dined with me, and long after the matter had been passed upon. But that such a reason was cause for his apparent unfriendliness to me I can hardly believe. It would seem preposterous that so small a matter should altenate friendliness which had oven so effectively displayed during my candidacy for President. It would not be in hermony with the previous conduct of his newspaper."

"Has Mr. Pulitzer made any other per-

newspaper."

"Has Mr. Pulitzer made any other personal request of you or indersement of any candidate?" 'He has not."

"He has not."
"Let me say here," Mr. Cleveland coutinued, "that if the disappointment arising
from my inability to name for office all these
recommended by my near personal and
political friends were sufficient cause for enation, those who wish me well would

political friends were suincient cause for allenation, those who wish me well would be very few to-day.

In subsequent conversation the President sold that the composition of the Paende reliroad commission had been a matter of neusural thought and consideration with him, and, in view of the valuable information obtained, he was glad that the question decided by Justice Field against the commission had not been raised earlier. Their dispatch recommending the employment of additional counsel had been answered lamediately supd full power given them. Why such counsel had not been informed, but he understood that a reasonable adjournment to examine into the low had been expected.

Concerning recent events in Grand Army circles, Mr. Cleveland said: "The soldier, having laid down his arms, after making so many sacrifices and enduring so many hardships, having achieved such a vast and ecod work in percentaging our respublic.

many sacrifices and enduring so many hard-chips, having achieved such a vast and good work in perpetuating our republic, should be pre-eminently the best cit-zers. When he again in time of peace recumes his stitzenship, his desire for the peace and quiet of his country and its prosperity, estirely dependent upon these, should be emphasized by the very trials he has undergone. I do not believe he can be cartied away from the even plane of that

his undergone. I do not believe he can be carried away from the even plane of that good citizenship by the devices of unscrupolous men who would use him for Partisan purposes."

He further said he did not fear there would be any overt acts in St. Louis in retaliation for the Wheeling Inchlent, because it was contrary to what he knew to be the spirit of the municipal and commercial tedies which had invited him there, and which he believed to be the spirit of the whole people of St. Louis.

With the progress of civil service reform the President is every much pleased. Walle

the President is very much pleased. Watte conversing on this the President and the interviewer were in the executive room to the white house after midnight.

the white house after midsight.
"In the first year and a haif of my administration," said the President, "men
came here by the hundred, by the thousand, each company filling the room, and

emptying it only to make way for another throng, and there was always the

ways — I could have but the same answer. 'You must bring me proof of his unifues as a public officer.' I understood very well their inability to comprehend this. Knowing very well the processes which had obtained here for so many years, I could but sympathize with their inability. * * But now the fermula is altogether changed. I have not heard that expression for many months past. It is now at the outset of every application for a change: 'This man is unfit; a faithless public servant; and these are the reasons.'"

"Is not this a very great deal to have accomplished?" Is not this a sufficient answer after the time that has intervened to those who may complain that more has not been accomplished?"

Concerning the question of his renomination, Mr. Cleveland said: "It seems to be the universal belief that a President must desire a renomination. I cannot understand how any man who has served one term as President, could have a personal ambition in securing a second term with all the selemn responsibility, its harassing dutles, and its constant and grievous exactions upon his mental and physical strength. His consent, it seems to me, to accept a second term should rest only upon his sense of a solemn colligation as a citizen and an appreciation of his duty when cilied upon to bear his particular part of the burden of citizenship. Tous the office can have—at least it can have for me—no personal allurements. I hope my present term may be concluded with profit to the country, and with as few mistakes on my own part as are incident to failible buman nature.

WHAT THE SYNDICATE WANTS. The Baltimore and Ohio Has Not

Passed Wholly Into Its Control. NEW YORK, Sept. 6 .- The Sun will say to-morrow: "Mr. Samuel Spencer, the first vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was seen yesterday in relation to the conflicting statements published in regard to the status of the property and its sctual relation to the syndicate and the

other trunk lines.
"'What foundation is there for the statement that your road has passed into the control of the syndicate of which Mr. Pierrepont Morgan is the head, and now far will that control extend?

"The statement is absolutely without foundation. The syndicate does not want capital. It simply desires that the same relations shall exist between the Baltimore and Oblo and the other trunk lines that now obtain between, say the Pennsylvania rall-

obtain between, say the Pennsylvania railroad and the Reading, and the Eric and the
New York Central.

"Mr. Spencer said that this had been distinctly reaffirmed this morping in a conversation with Mr. Morgan. "Harmony and
co-operation do not mean the subserviency
of any one interest. The same syndicate
practically funded the floating debt of the
Eric railway, and no subserviency to New
York Central followed. The same bankers
backed the Reading reorganization, but
there has been no succumbing to Pennsylvania railroad domination. In fact both
these companies, which were in far weaker
positions than the Baltimore and Ohio, are
stronger and much better able to protect
their interests, develop their resources, and
serve the communities along their respective
lines by reason of their association with the
strong moneyd powers of this country and
England.

"The syndicate has the greatest interest
now in the growth and gragges of the

strong moneyd powers of this country and England.

"The syndicate has the greatest interest now in the growth and progress of the Baltimore and Ohio, and to secure this growth and progress absolute independence of other corporate predominance is essential, and the road must be worked in the interest of the city and territory, it reaches. This condition of harmony, he added, is easily attrinable, and is as much in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio as of any other line. There is no agreement or stipulation that the Reading and New Jersey Central contracts with the Baltimore and Obio shall in any way be interfered with; in fact they cannot be without the consent of all three corportions which are parties to of all three corportions which are parties to them, as they are legal and binding upon all

of them.' \$4,000,000 of the Baltimore and Ohio obligations were lifted on Sept. I. No such amount was due and there was no pressure amount was due and there was no pressure upon the company at that time.

"The loan secured through the syndicate was for future use and the proceeds will be used only as needed."

"It was stated yesterday that you would succeed to the presidency."

"I have nothing whatever to say upon that subject; it will be thue enough to dis-

that subject; it will be time enough to dis-cuss that when Mr. Robert Garrett signifies his determination to retire. Baltimone, Sept 6 —Baltimore and Ohio stock has declined \$10 50 a share since Sat-urday last, when it closed at \$150. This morning it opened at 1473 bid, and at the last call sold for 1393.

THE B. & O. PRESIDENCY. Wall Street Speculating as to President

Garrett's Successor.

Naw York, Sept. 6 .- There were num berless rumors on Wall street to-day in regard to the presidency of the Baltimore and Obje, it being generally conceded that at the next election, which takes place in November, Robert Garrett will be succeeded by Vice President Spencer or A. J. Cassatt. John Newell, the president of the Lake Shore, was also mentioned as being a candidate for the presidency, but this is denied by the Vanderbill people. The polut upon which more interest attaches, however, is whether the deal will be followed by the which more interest attaches, however, is whether the deal will be followed by the sale of the tolegraph to Western Union. Mr. J. Pierrepont Morgan refused to depy the rumors that statements in regard to another deal, probably including a settle-ment of the telegraph war, would be made in a few days. He said, however, that there were no new development to record to-day.

THE E. S. WHEELER FAILURE A Formal Assignment Made - Many

Banks Heavily Involved. NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 6 .- E. S. Wheeler & Co. to-day made a formal as-signment, Samuel A. Galpin being named as assignee. No schedule of assets and Ilabilities has been filed. The liabilities are estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The local banks hold the following paper of Wheeler: Mechanics' National Bank, \$40,000; City Bank, \$20,000; Yale National Bank, \$27,000, and First National Bank, \$170,000. The National Tradesmen's Bank holds a large block of Wheeler's paper, as do the Merchauts' National, but they decline to give any information, as to the amount, Brown Bros. & Co., of New York, are reported heavy carriers of Wheeler's paper, and a strong belief prevails that it is held in quite large smounts in most of the principal cities throughout the United States. Wheeler & Co., with a capital of \$300,000, were rated "H," and for the last five years have done a heavy business of from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000. All of the real estate of the concern is heavily morigaged. The new mill which employs 400 hands will probably liabilities has been filed. The liabilities are cern is heavily mortgaged. The new mill which employs 400 hands will probably

shut down to morrow UNJUST DISCRIMINATIONS.

to Bear the Grocers' Protest.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6 .- The interstate commerce commission has decided to meet at St. Paul Sept. 13 to consider the protests of the western wholesale shippers against un-just discriminations. Protests have been received from Pittsburg, Chelinnatt, St. Louis, Minnespolls, St. Pau', and other cities.

ELATED ESCULAPIANS

ARE RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLEVELAND.

And Are Delighted With Their Re ception-The Corcoran Art Gallery Thrown Open to the Medicos-What the Congress and Its Sections Did Yesterday.

Promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday mornng the second day's session of the Internalional Medical Congress was opened at Albaugh's Opera House. Almost every seat in the house had an occupant, and a large number of ladies brightened the place u considerably. On the stage were seated President Davis, Secretary General Hamilton, Dr. Gihon, Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Garnett, Dr. Austin Filmt, and several others, the majority of whom had just arrived from the

banquet of the medical editors.

After reading the names of a number of delegates for whom he had telegrams or letters, Dr. Atkinson stated that the treas-

actives, Dr. Alkinson stated that the treas-ury vaults would, by courtesy of the treas-urer of the United States, be open to a lim-ited number of persons.

Dr. Davis then announced that Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, would read his paper on "Fever; its Causes, Mechanism, and Rational Treatment." At this the audi-ence settled down to a dead caim and until the paper was concluded the strictest atten-tion was paid every word uttered by the speaker. Much valuable information was given and the hearers gave vent to their thanks in a hearty burst of applause as the doctor sat down.

thanks in a hearty burst of applause as the doctor sat down.

Dr. Atkinson invited members of the congress to visit St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane any day and between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p. m. The management of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb were also antique to have as many delegates as possible visit that institution.

Dr. Davis announced that only one paper would be read each day at the general session, for the reason that the sections required two hours each morning and three in the afternoon. Dr. Semmola's paper was not, therefore, read, and will not be until this morning. was not, therefore, read, and will not be until this morning.

But few members of the sections were present at the meetings of their various divisions and very little business was done in the morning.

SESSIONS OF THE SECTIONS.

Valuable and Instructive Lessons Re

ceived From the Papers Read. Not more than fifty persons as a rule attended any one of the section meetings in the afternoon at the same time, and at many meetings the papers were read to an many meetings the papers were read to an audience of less than twenty people. Richard H. Day, of Baton Rouge, La., read a very interesting paper on the effects of the overflows on the general health before the section on public and international hygiene. It was based on letters received from over 500 southern physicians, sent in answer to letters of inquiry. The conclusions arrived at were that overflows, as a general rule, were injurious to health, and that the extent of the injury was dependent on the duration of the inundation and its season; that its evil effects are lessened by good drainage, and copious showers of rain occurring during the subsidence of the waters. Rice culture, which has been considered injurious to health, Dr. Day declared was infinical to health only because of the inaunitary manner of its cultivation. To lessen the effects of overflows he recommends the storage of rain water for drinking and cooking purposes; that all lands subject to overflow be cleared of trees and underbrush and thoroeghy drained before being settled upon; that in rice culture frequent irrigation with pure water be practised instead of keeping the fields covered with stagoant water, as is now common, and that the dwellings of laborers on these low land s be raised at least four feet from the ground, and where pessible be placed on a ridge and open to the direct rays of the sun.

One of the largest gatherings was that

possible be placed on a ridge and open to the direct rays of the sun.

One of the largest gatherings was that assembled to hear the papers read releting to disceases of children. One interesting paper was by Wm. Stephenson, of Aberdeen, Scotland, on "The rate of growth in American and British children and its bearing on the investigation of diseases." Others were, "The use of cow's milk in the feeding of infants," Prof. W. C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, "Anatomical characters of membranous croup as observed in fatal cases in the New of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, "Anatomical characters of membranous croup as observed in fatal cases in the New York Foundling Asylum," W. P. Northrup, New York city, "Remarks on tubage of the glottis and the manner in which it was practiced in France," E. Beouchut, of Paris, "intubation of the larynt with demonstration on the iiving subject," Drs. Joseph Dwyer, and Dillon Brown, New York city, "Syphilis and rickets in Brazil," Dr. Moncowo, of Rio de Janeiro; "Intubation versus trachlestomy in the treatment of croup," Prof. F. E. Waxham, of Calcago. The consideration of the subject of abdominal surgery was continued in the section on general surgery. A very interesting paper was read by John Homans, of Boston, based upon 384 cases of laparotomy within the writer's own knowledge. J. M. Matthews, of Louisville, Ky., gave his opinion of when laparotomy is justifiable. A paper on the same subject by Dr. Memson, of Philadelphia, was read by the secretary, Dr. Dudley P. Allen. Donald MacLain, of Detroit, Mich., read clinical notes in regard to two successful and one fatal case of laparo-nephrotomy, and an exhaustive discussion was then participated in by Drs. Hingston, of Montreat; J. B. Murphy, of Chicago; Peck, of Davenport, Iowa, and others.

Other papers were read before sections as

Other papers were read before sections as Other papers were rear stated of the coagulation of the blood with rigor mortis," William Robinson Halliburton, of London; "On the necessity for a modification of certain physiological doctrines regarding the interrelations of nerve and muscle," Thomas W. Poole, of Lindsay, Canada; "Researches on electrical phenomena of cerebral grey matter," Richard Caton, of Victoria University, England.

matter," Richard Caton, of Victoria University, England.
Otology—"Peculiarities in the structure and the diseases of the ear in the negro,"
T. E. Morreil, of Little Rock, Ark.; "Primary inflammatory disease of the mastoidatrum," J. F. Fulton, of St. Paul, Minn.; "Inherited syphilis as a factor of suppuration inflammation of middle ear," R. Tilley, of Chicago: "Cerebro-supinal fever as a

ley, of Chicago; "Cerebro-spinal fever as a cause of deafness," C. M. Hobby, of Iowa City, Iowa; "Indications for artificial opening of mastoid process and best method for closing the same," George E. Frothingham, of Ann Arbor, Mish.

closing the same," George E. Frothingham, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Laryrgolegy—"The diagnosis and treatment of catarrhal disease of the antrum of highmore," Lennox Browne, of London, "Epistaxis," Prof. E. F. Ingalls, of Chicago; "The treatment of laryngest papillomata," Prof. W. E. Casselherry, of Chicago; "Rocurrent hemorrhages of the upper air passages," Wm. Porter, of St. Louis; "The diagnostic differentration of recent tuber-culous, specific, and rheumatic laryngest,"

disgnostic differentiation of recent tuber-culous, specific, and rheumatic laryugeal, " E. I. Shurly, Detroit.

The themselves—"The chemical philosophy of remedy," Hugh Hamilton, of Harris-burg, Ps.; "Therapeutic notes on chlorate of potash," John G. C. Coghill, Victoria, Isle of Wight; "The action of certain drugs on the circulation and secretion of the kid-ney," Chas. D. F. Phillips, F. R. S. of England; "The neglect of non-medical therapeutics," Sami. S. Wallilan, of New York; "Rhumnus pulshiamus," Jno. E. Brackett, of Washington, D. C.; "On Carls-bad sait," I. Taboldt, of Philadelphia. Dental and oral surgery—"The use of air

Dental and oral surgery—"The use of air in dental therapeutics," Dr. Brasseur, of Paris; "Management of pulpless teeth," Dr. J. Gravers, of Indianapolis; "Matrices as adjuncts in filling teeth," Dr. T. E.

as adjuncts in filling teeth," Dr. T. E. Wecks, of Minneapolis.
Obstetrics—"The Influence of leuke nia on pregnancy," Prof. James C. Cameron, Montreal, "L'Uremie experimentable," Prof. A. Charpentier, Paris, "Uniformity in obstetrical momendature," "rof. A. E. Simpson, Edinburg, "The prognasts of the casarean section," Prof. W. T. Lusk, New York; "On the caparian operation," M. York; "On the cosarian operation." M. | Saenger, Leipsic; "Abdominal section for

the removal of the Fotus," Prof. W. H. Wathen, Louisville.

Gynecology—" Urethral caruncle," A. P. Clarke, Cambridge, Mass; "Urethral caruncle as a cause of hysteria," William Armstrong, Manchester, England; "Diagnosis and surgical treatment of tuberculosis of the fenale genitalis," Dr. Hegar, Switzerland; "Malignant degeneration of glandular hysterplasia of the uterus," E. W. Cushing, Boston; "Photo-micrography illustrative of uterine pathology," M. G. Parker, Lowell, Mass.; "Treatment of cancer of the uterus," A. Cordes, Switzerland; "Extirpation of the uterus for carcinoma," August Martin, Berlin, Germany: "Vaginal hysterectomy for malignant disease," F. A. Purcell, Manchester, England, "Modern treatment of uterine cancer," A. Reeves Jackson, Chicago.

The section on anatomy held a most in.

Chicago.

The section on anatomy held a most in-teresting afternoon session, and several papers of importance were read and fully papers of importance were read and fully discussed.
Ophthalmology—"Microbes in the development of eye diseases," Henry Power, London, England; "Ocular asepsis," A. Gayet, Lyons, France: "Autipyrine in ophthalmic practice," F. Buller, Montreal, Canada; "Effects of malaria on eye diseases," H. D. Brunno, New Orleans; "Malaria not a new factor in eye diseases," T. E. Edwards, Memphis, Tenn.; "The operation of cataract and after-treatment," Dr. Galezowski, Paris, France; "The aimplest method of cataract operation," A. Mooren, Dusseldorf, Germany; "What is the best after-treatment for cataract and iridectomy cases?" T. E. Murrell, Little Rock, Ark; "Operative treament of synechia posterior," P. D. Keyser, Philadelphia, Fa.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

A Brilliant Gathering at the White

There were lots of bustle and a big crowd in the neighborhood of the white house last night. Gentlemen and ladies in their bes clothes formed a line that seemed to have no end, and when the President and Mrs Cleveland commenced to receive the doctors and their families, at 8 o'clock, there were at least 3,000 people anxiously awaiting an opportunity to greet the presidential pair. The time assigned for the reception was one hour, but when the hour expired there still remained a string of humanity extending to be west, rate, and there along the con hour, but when the hour expired there still remained a string of humanity extending to the west gate and thence along the entire front of the grounds. While the majority of the gentlemen wors the badges of the congress still it was only too evident that the general public (which never gets left) had a very fair representation present. The introductions were made by Col. Wilson and Surgeon General Hamilton, the secretary general of the congress, and a moderate estimate of those who shook hands with the Chief Executive and his wife places the number at not less than 5,600. The visitors had free entree to the entire lower floor of the massion, including the conservatory. The reception was held in the blue parlor, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, as were the other apartments. Prof. Sousa, with the full Marine band, provided the music, which was of the usual high order. The visitors, especially those from foreign lands, were highly delighted at the genial warmth of the President's manner and Mrs. Cleveland's grace, and they fill not hesitate to say so. The reception closed at 10:50.

Between 7 anv 10 o'clock, 1,275 persons visited

THE CONCORAN ART GALLERY, which had been thrown open for the benefit of members of the congress and their families. It was an appreciative crowd, and one of the officials on duty there said last night: "It was a pleasure to entertain such nice people." Several hundred persons could not be admitted because the doors had to be closed at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER MISUNDERSTANDING

Affronted for Not Being Invited to the Editors' Banquet.
Another case of friction, growing out of a misunderstanding of the facts, has cocwithdrawing from the congress, because he withdrawing from the congress, because he felt affronted at not being invited to the barquet of medical editors, on Monday night. A letter has been sent to the doctor stating that the banquet was not given under the auspices of the congress, but of some of the individual delegates to it, and that consequently the congress had no voice whatever in the matter. He is asked under the circumstances to reconsider his section.

the Schedule of Assets and Liabilitie - Filed Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 -Schedules in the assignment of Henry S. Ives & Co. have been filed in the court of common pleas. They show: Liabilities, 117,000,175; nomi pal assets, \$25,664,268. Their equity mounts to \$400,000. The assignces bond s for \$250,000. The liabilities consist of indebtedness to

amounts to \$400,000. The assignces bond is for \$250,000.

The Habilities consist of indebtedness to ursecured creditors, \$9,550,118; secured creditors on bills payable, \$1,673,820; stocks loaned, \$1,010,000. Assets; stocks, nominal value, \$5,410,000. Assets; stocks, nominal value, \$5,4703,804; actual value, \$8,41,687; bonds, nominal value, 1,249,630; actual value, \$1,219,605; sundry debtors; benins! value, \$4,01,629; actual value, \$203,855; bills receivable, \$1,196,600 nominal value; actual value, \$1,000 worth of lands in Toicto, \$23,600 for T. D. Doremus membership in the stock exchange, furniture, &c.; nominal value, \$5,000 worth of lands in Toicto, \$23,600 for T. D. Doremus membership in the stock exchange, furniture, &c.; nominal value, \$50,250. The assignee says that the existing set of books of the firm appear to be in good form and regularly kept. The property is comprised almost entirely of stocks, bonds, and bills receivable of the several corporations with which their investments were in ide.

If the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, the Dayton and Indiananouis, and the Mineral Range Company's roads are all in first rate material condition, and therefore the several property is considered and in which their investments were in ide.

If the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, the Dayton, fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company has been greatly improved during the past year. The Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan stock represents a purchase of that stock for which payments were made by the assigners. The collers retained the stock as security, and the assigners have not had charge of that property.

Owing to the failure of the assignee and to the large deposit balances and other indebtedness which they owe these companies (excepting the C., W. and M. railroad), the credit of these railroad companies has become greatly impaired, although the physical condition and the carolings of the properties were greatly impaired, although the physical condition and the analogue. Large complexes the paymen

properties were greatly improved under the management of the assigners. Large com-plications have spring up and injurious ru-mors and assertions have unsettled confidence in these properties that the securities of the assigned estate—are rendered almost entirely unmarketable at this time

entirely unmarketable at this time.
All of this large estate is on loans to creditors and held by them as collateral securities except the Hancock and Calumet stocks, about 3,000 shares of Dayton, Fort Wayne and Chicago Baliroad Company stock, and a small amount of miscellaneous notes, &c., of small value. These loans are being called daily and the securities are being offered for sale. The Mahone-Riddleberger Suits

Riddleberger on a bond of \$50 terminated in a disagreement of the jury. A second case against the Fenator by Gen. Mahous Fig. \$5,0.9 was continued until next term of the court. The jury stood ten for Mahous to two for Riddleberger. The Fourteenth Virginia District Con-

WINCHESTER, Va., Sent. 6.—At Woods to day the suit of Gen. Mahone against Sen

vention.
[Special to the National Republican]
Manassas, Va., Bept. 6.—There was a very
good attentiance of delegates at the Republican senstorial convention of the fourteenth distriheld here to-day. The convention place bene P. Baidwin in numbers on for senate and J. V. Nash for the house of delegates.

THE DYING STATESMAN.

Washington Bartlett, Governor of California, to a Critical Condition. At this writing, Gov. Bartlett, of Calirnia, is believed to be nearing his end.

He has been a sufferer from Bright's disease for several months. A short time ago be was stricken with paralysis of the left side



caused by a blood clot on the brain. He is not able to speak, but his intol continues clear. The governor, who is a gentleman universally respected, is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

From the political standpoint the situation is an interesting one, the governor being a Democrat, and the Heutenant governor, who, is the event of his death, will succeed him, a Republican.

him, a Republican.

Washington Bartlett is a native of the Washington Bartlett is a native of the commonwealth of Georgia. He was born at Savannah, sixty-three years ago. In the year 1850 he became a citizen of California, making his residence at San Francisco, where he published the first daily paper issued in that city. Nine years after he became a Californian, Mr. Bartlott was made county cierk. In 1870 he began a term of office as harbor commissioner. He was elected mayor of San Francisco in 1882, and for a second term. Last year he defeated

MRS. CLEVELAND DECLINES.

or a second term. Last year he defeated Mr. Swift, the Republican candidate for the

New York Firemen. New York, Sept. 6 .- Mrs. Cleveland has declined the invitation to present flags to

the New York fire department in the folowing letter:

lowing letter:

FXEGUIVE MANSION, WASBINGTON, Sept. 5, 1887—HON. ARMAN S. HEWITF, MAYOZ, NEW YORK CITY; HON. B. BEEEMAN, PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN; HON. JAMES E. FITZ-ORRALD—GENTIEMEN; I have received your pleasing note requesting me ou behalf of the connects of certain flags to be presented to the New York fre department as well as in behalf of the citizens of New York generally, and the executive and legislative branches of the city government to deliver the colors mentioned by the fire department on such day in September as shall suit my convenience. It would cortainly short me pleasure to contribute in any degree to the significance of this occasion, and to the satisfaction of the brave and gallant men whose services are thus to be recognized. I hope, however, that I shall not be misundersteed when I base my declination of your kint invitation unon my unwillingness to assume that I, as the site of the Prisident, ought in participate so prominently in a public ecremony in which he took no part. Yours, very truly, Pranses Folland Clayte, And. The research in all the correction of the altermante.

John Quinn, chairman of the aldermants ommittee, appointed to receive Mrs. Reveland and make every arrangement in Cleveland and roake every arrangement in connection with the presentation of the flags, said to-day: "I am sorry that Mrs. Cleveland does not see fit to honor us with her presence. The reason why the President was not wanted to make the presentation was that it was thought that it would be a very graceful compliment to Mrs. Cleveland to present the flags. It was not deemed of sufficient importance to extend a formal invitation to the President to present the flags. The idea was not to have any formal display, so that no political could be made out of the matter. anital could be made out of the matter. Mrs. Cleveland would merely be the guest of the city and she would be well tasen care of. There was no disrespect meant to the President in not including his name to the invitation, but I must say that I almire Mrs. Cleveland's letter. She takes good grounds for declining the invitation, and it is somewhat unfortunate President Cleveland was not included in the invitation. Cleveland would merely be the guest

IS BLAINE DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Alarming Reports of His Health from Gen. Cameron and Senator Spooner, NEW YORK, Sept. 6,-Gen. Simon Cam-eron, who has arrived here from Europe, brought discouraging news regarding the health of James G. Blaine. Mr. Cameron was for some days a guest of Andrew Carnegie at Kilgrasten. After Mr. Blalue's departure Mr. Carnegie told him that Mr.

departure Mr. Carnegte told him that Mr. Bishne was a dangerously iil man, adlicted with spells, doring which a deathly pallor spread over his face, and his whole system become uppet. Mr. Carnegle sail the trouble was one of the kidneys.

Serator Spooner, of Wisconsin, who came home on the Servia, had the same report of Mr. Blaine's sertous lliness, but not dier. Joseph R. Hawley, who had seen Blaine and who declared that he is in as good health as ever. Walker Blaine, who is in New York, says he has heard nothing from his father or family to indicate any serious lifness. erious lifness.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES. Names of the Young Men Admitted to the Naval Academy,

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Sept. 9 .- The following a list of successful candidates for the Naval Academy: Bernard H. Camdon, West

Prisoners Very Nervous.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL , Sept. 6. - The suprem cort convened here this morning but ad oursed until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning No dicision was handed down in the anar chist cases as the written opinion must be submitted to the full bench for approval The anarchiste in the Cook county juit dis-played considerable nervousness all day, anticipating a decision.

Death of Rev. Alvin Woods. ng, Vt., and graduated from Phillips Acad-y, Andover, and Haryard. He was or-ined in 1814 and took a professoratio in to-mbian College, Washington, and later had chair of mathematics in Brown University orward he was elected president of the Uni-sity of Alabama. He returned to Provi-tice in 1809.

The Dolphin Coming to Washington New York, Aunapolis, and Washing oils to-day for New York, Aunapolis, and Washington. The marines will take part in the Phila delphia parade. Drills are being held here in proparation for that event.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

LOOKING AFTER ALL THE INTERESTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Much Valuable Information Purplated the Public-Facts About the Water Department - Assessments | Hiegally Made-What is Requisite for the Schools.

President Fendall called the Citizens Committee of One Hundred to order at 8:15 o'clock last night at Grand Army Hall and fifty-five members responded to the call of the roll. Secretary Gardner announced a quorum present, and after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting business was begun. Reports from Association No. s, on school and water matters and on the Bladensburg road were submitted, as also a report on water from association No. . Mr. Miliard, of association No. 3, read a engthy report on the establishment of

tractment of laws to suppress pool rooms. regulate the sale of ilquor; the suppression of policy and lottery concerns; purifying

police force to the number of 100; for the

of policy and lottery concerns; purifying the system of forming the juries; the abolishment of the soldier clause for the appointment of police; the division of the sixth precised into two precinets, in order that a precluct might be cetablished in northenst Washington.

This report was submitted as an abilition to the report made at the last meeting. After discussion both reports were divided up between the committees on "code of laws" and "on law and order."

Mr. Herrell submitted a report which was adopted that beginning with October next the full meeting of the committee he held on the last and 3d Tuesdays of each month; also that the printed rules of the association be sent to the President, the Cabinet, and to the members of both houses of Cangress. The report also made it obligatory for all the committees to meet on the 3d Tuesday. The report also made it colligatory for all the committees to meet on the 2d Tuesday of each month at G.A. R. Hall, but this was voted down as It was found that all the committees had places to meet at and the fixed time would not be satisfactory.

The chairman of the committee on code of laws was granted further time to make his record.

is report.

Mr. Morsell, chairman of the committee Mr. Morsell, chairman of the committee on assessments, stated that no report could be made until certain data was obtained from the commissioners' office. The committee hesitated about asking the commissioners for the information, as it seemed that rule 22 forbade such a course. President Fendall ruled that information of the kind wanted could be asked for, and his contino was sustained.

is opinion was sustained.

Mr. Larner, chairman of the committee. on streets and avenues, submitted a report which asked for the removal of poles in the eastern section of the city and that all wires be placed under ground, as had been done by the District.

Mr. W. H. Singleton, chairman of the water supply committee, made a lengthy report on that subject. The report stated that resolution No. 2 was adopted and 1 and 3 were not approved. The report continues:

intres:

stinues:

Your committee does not doen it wise or expedient for this body to interfere with the personnel of those in authority in this District, and especially doen it unwise to ask the discharge of any special officers and the appointment of special officers.

The examination sought by resolution No. 2 seems to be reasonable, and those in authority in the District appear to have admitted that some coefusion exists in the water accounts.

After such examination, and the results obtainable therefrom are seen, a clear review of the premises may dictate some expression of opinion by this body as to future, conduct. But at percent this would appear to be premisure, and having has sufficient basis for its assumption.

ture, and hardly has sufficient basis for its avsumption.

Moreover should resolution No. I be adopted
and the provisions obtained this both will be
of the work indicated and at whatever cost
we shall have to submit without demur.
As the people of the District who pay onehalf of the lost of the acqueduct extension,
we could ask only relief from paying one-half
of any injudicious over expense.

While resolution No. 3 does not directly assert that there has been any over expense, it
eritably assumes it.

As this is a point which a full examination
of the case alone can determine, and may be
considered, certainly as far as your committee
is now advised, a question of professional
epithon, your committee concludes that it
would be injudicious, not to say hurtful, of
this body to assume that the clusions of the
District have been, or will be, over taxed on
other acquired investigation can be made, will buthe more inners to the benefit of the people of
the District.

car committee is aware, we have may no on laid information. Your committee conclusion to team in the content of the committee of the committee. The report then at length entered inthe history of the District, its government be formation of the water department and be authority vested in the commissioners and the rights of those officials to regulate

and the rights of those officials to regulate the water supply and the charges for the same. The acts of Congress and the minicipal laws were quoted on the subject. The report says:

Congress intends that the water rent shall not no to lay down mains, as the new mains merilosed in the act of second session of the ferty-seventh Congress are first to be paid for out of the general revenues and this to be remained after the water main tax is collected. It is true the act of July 1b, 1bs2, provides that one-naif of the cost of the new reserving the legitimate charges thereon. But this not only says that the reuts hall not be fess than a certain amount. If there be any surplus of the reuts hall not be fess than a certain amount. If there be any the principal.

the principal.

This cannot be considered in any wise a repeal or modification save in the simple point of interest, of section 195 of R. S. D. C.

Also the set of the forty-eighth Congress only provides for estimates in annual insalineats to pay the money advanced, but does not say this must be paid by increasing the water rents. rents.
The sact therefor seems to be apparent that
Water rents are to go to "keeping up," not establishing a supply.

The report analyzed the published water and statement of the commissioners and remarks:

The statement for 15%, as comparison with

Naval Academy: Bernard H. Camden, West
Virginia: Chas. W. Lyle, Virginia: Frank
E. Zahm, Pennsylvania: H. G. Gillmor,
Wrocnelo: Milton E. Reed, Iowa; Leonard
Goodwin, Pennsylvania: Asy H. Sypher,
Arlzera: E. R. Belknap, Arkansas: Rovert
M. Kenze, Pennsylvania: N. J. Rosse,
Texas: Edgar E. Arison, Pennsylvania:
Clark D. Stearns, Michigae; Henry G.
Smith, Ohio.

THE ANARCHIST CASES.

No Decision Yet Handed Down—The
Frisoners Very Nervons.

In the report printed in the Lemany Star, Aug. 9, 1875, is this statement; "Laving the six years from 1880 to 1885, when, according to the tane Just a tyen, there were expended 288,022.70 for laying water maint axes the sum of \$124,024,35."
That is there was a profit of \$36,071.60, or a linke over \$6,000 per annum. Hence, it would spip ar that the water main tax not only lays the mains, but actually is a source of surplus tevents.

e mails, the vertice.
Statement, furnished by the commissioners of printed in the Roled Aug. 27, 1847, shows at precious from water reuts for 1847 to be 28,68,39, which, under the law, is to be an exclusive limit for "keeping up" a good simply accessive had for the full threst on one-half of water and to pay the interest on one-half of constanding debt on the aqueduer exten it is, of course, perfectly obvious that from ay to year se the water taxes increase the me derived from the water routs must in-

Inder the law, therefore, it cannot be seen

Under the law, therefore, it cannot be seen how there can be any lorerane in the rates unless there be an increase in the expense, not of water distribution, but in "keeping up" the already existing supply of water.

The law quoted clearly indicates that it is the intention of the songress that the expense of water distribution shall be horng and paid for by the property affected thereby. That the laying of new mains is to be paid for by a tax upon the ready.

That siter the plant is down and water is supplied and used, the user is to pay an annual

tax for the purpose of "keeping up" the supply.

It cortainly seems clear that it never was the intention when A had paid his water main tax his animal water reut should be raised not to "keep up" his supply but to say mains or provide new water distribution elsewhere.

As also appears the cost of laying the mains is less than the taxes maid therefor.

From the forecome it would seem:

1. That the communications of the District of Colombia are suchorized to fix the water reuts and to very them.

2. That they are bound by the limitations as well as clothed with the power of chapter 8, 11. 2. D. C.

well as clothed with the power of chapter %.

It. E. D. C.

3. That said chapter especially rectricts the sum delivered from water resits to be used solely for "keeping in? the water supply.

4. That in the last two years report of on the receipts and expenditures were about causal practically.

5. That the waterrents on the old basis should rick the said strong and appenditures.

6. That has har as how appears here does not seem to be anticipated any increase in the expense of "keeping up" the water showy.

7. That the water main tax sireally existing more than pays for laying down the mains.

Wherefore your committee request perials should this body to confer with the commissions of the District of Columbia for the sais purpose of obtaining from them some first which are essential to a proper understanding of this vexed question, more aspecially to solicit information on these points:

1. What law is referred to in page 25 of the report to 1885?

2. Was the increase in water rent made to

1. What have is referred to in page 25 of the report for 1880?
2. Was the librouse in water rent mode to next anticipated increase in expense in "kneping to" the supply?

17 and the constant of the expense constant has been such a large to the expense of "water distribution" and a distributed statement of "keeping til" the water supply?

3. Whether after a supply pipe is laid at the expense and by a citizen, the property is then taxed in addition.

Expense and by a citizen, the property is then axed in addition.

6. And for such other and further information as may be pertinent to the matter and her will give.

Your committee would say that this report is shotonally tentative, and only contains sitely acres as could be obtained without recorded to the commissioners, and with only such definitions as the faces clearly warrant. More than in needed, and these aircedy presented some of emphasize the necessity for more. Such swellary data can only be furnished by the District commissioners.

Several chalmen of subcommittees asked for more time to prepare reports. Mr.

Several charmen of subcommittees asked for more time to prepare reports. Mr. Lewis Clephane submitsed a roport on the establishment of engine houses in northeest said southeast Washington.

Mr. Curtis offered a resolution asking for decency's sake that fences be erected at county echool houses for the separation of the boys' and girls' departments.

Mr. Singleton offered the following, which was adopted:

which was alopted:

Received, That the chair appoint a committee
remposed of one from wart delegation to condeer and report upon the propositions:

1. Whether it he not expedient for this committee to issue an address to the people of the
Chited States setting forth the correlation of
the people of this District, our municipal
authorities, and the Congress.

2. It such be deemed expedient then to re-Mr. Dodge spoke at length of the gross gnorance that prevailed concerning the

ignorance that prevailed concerning the listrict and its affairs. He allided to the fact that there were many people who imagined that the United States supported the District. He said that the fact could be proven that the United States owed the District \$25,000,000.

The following were appointed on the committee by the chair: Messrs. W. H. Singleton, C. B. Church, W. C. Dodge, W. J. Frizzell, John E. Herrell, John T. Mitchell, S. M. Golden, A. T. Britton, R. A. Yish, and Jesse B. Wilson.

Mr. Dodge presented resolutions looking to the establishment of a free bathing school; for the suppression of crime by severe punishment; also, a resolution saking Congress to provide a competent commission to relect and prepare a set of text books for the publication of the same by the government or by contract, as has been done by some of the states, to the end that the schools may be provided with a uniform set of text books at a reduced cost and an end be put to the frequent compilant about change of text books.

On motion of Mr. Frizzell, the needs of school facilities in northeast Washington.

books.
On motion of Mr. Frizzell, the needs of school facilities in northeast Washington meeting. The communication them wis several until the 20th instant.

RATHER SWIFT SWEARING.

A Policeman Who Was Eager to Conviet. A miscarriage of justice and the heaping of unjust sentence on the head of a poor vagrant was only prevented vesterday by he vigilance of Judge Snell, who discovered that a prisoner was being convicted under two rames for different crimes. The incident only goes to show the reckless-ness and careleseness with which an Eagan, a small white boy, was pushed for-

Eigan, a small white boy, was pushed forward to answer a charge of drunk and disorderly preferred by Oilicer Shruler against a enceyed colored youth who goes by the mome of Richard Deadeye. Eagan pleaded net guilty, but Shruler swore otherwise, and the court sentenced him to pay a line of 55 or be committed for fifteen days.

A few minutes later the name of Richard Eagan was called and the same youngster was sent forward to answer a charge of vagrancy. His looks were familiar to the court, who asked sternly what the officers meant by bringing bim forward under different names. A hasty investigation couvinced Shruder that Eagan was not his captive, and he brought up Deadeye, the colored youth, as the person guilty of drunkenness. In extennation of his blunder he pleaded that he had not looked carcfully at the prisoner when lew was in the witness box. The judge rapped him over the knuckles sharply, and old him that a man who would sweet a he was in the witness box. The judge capped him over the knuckles sharply, and fold him that a man who would swear a teld him that a man who would swear as white boy was guilty of a crime and fifteen ninutes later acknowledge a negro boy to be the guilty party was unworthy of beinef. He then said he would dismiss the case, but finally consented to allow the prosecutor to straighten out the cases and have a new trial. This regulted in Eagan being sentenced to ninety days for vagrancy and Deadeye to a fine of \$5.

The funeral of the late Michael R. Comba ook place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from St. Patrick's church, and that sacred from St. Patrick's church, and that sacred collides was crowded with the friends of the decreased. The choir sang a beautiful requiem mass and Father Walter spoke very feelingly of his dead parishoner. The remains were incased in a beautiful black clothcasket on which restel many floral tributes. The pall bearers were Messrs Baker, Carust, Cisgett, Cook, Pilling, and Shuster. The remains were interred in Mc. Olivet Cemetery. Olivet Cemetery.

Washington Merchants' Rifles. At a special meeting of the Washingto Merchants' Rifles last night several active members were elected. The following members were elected. The following ferrorary members were elected: Wan, Rahu, J. C. Scott, J. D. O'Dernitt, A. Heckheimer, G. Spransy, T. G. Martya, W. Gitson, A. W. Fraukie, W. J. Byers, H. Hippertus, E. B. Raom, W. Prince, W. Fisherman, F. B. Carkson, and F. H. Quast. The Capital City Guarls, 6th battalion, N. G. D. of C., will be quartered at 1129 Girard street. Philadelphia, They leave here on the night of the 14th instant.

RIGHMOND, VA. Sept. 6 -Hitherto in primary elections, the Democrats have refused to allow the colored people to vote at all. At the primary to be held next week in this city, it has been decided to permit the negroes to vote, provided they pledge themselves to the vote for the nominees. This will be an interesting event in Rich-mond, and indicates on anomaly in politics

The Weather.
For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, light rains, followed by cooler, clearing weather, fresh to brisk westerly winds veering to northwesterly. Thermometric readings-7 a. m., 62°; 3 p

p., 81°; 10 p. m., 73°; mean temperature, 2.0°; maximum, 81.0°; minimum, 59.5°; mean clative humidity, 70,60; total precipitation,

THREE CENTS.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

HOW THE THEATER HOLOCAUST MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVERTED.

The Frightful Death Roll Due to the Lack of Proper Exits-A Cassation of Matters of Special Interest Regarding Irish Affairs.

Loxpon, Sept. 6 .- The destruction of the Theater Royal at Exeter was a literal reretition of the Brooklys Togater horror, the scenes attending the burning of the Opera Comfque in Paris, the terrible Ring Theater disaster in Vianna, and a long lian of similar catastrophes that human forcesight and ingenuity and a decent regard for the safety of life might have rendered impossible or at least remotely probable. It sessed all the latest improvements and accessories for the presentation of first class entertainments, and its proprietors and managers were able to boast that its stage would amply accommodate the hundreds of actors necessary to the production of a spectacular play, yet when through carelessness or the imperfection of the gas and scenic arrangements the building took fire, the oc-cupants of the gallery were compelled to seek escape by means of a single exit com-prising a stairway not sufficiently wide for three persons to walk abreast. There could three persons to walk abreast. There could be only one result of an attempt by a pasic stricken crowd to force itself through this channel into the open air and that was reached immediately. It ought not to be difficult to locate the criminal responsibility for failure to provide adequate means of exit from the place, but already the blame is being shifted from the aboulders of one to another and it would not be surprising if all the guilty persons should ultimately succeed in evading the consequences of their neglect.

The London theaters have suffered a marked decrease of receipts to night, and

marked decrease of receipts to night, and it will be some time before the more timid. if will be some time before the more timid theater-guers will venture to resume their habit of visiting crowded playhouses.

Note of the blackened and charred corpses that are still lying side by side in the stable near the rulns of the theater at Exeter have yet been indentified, and it is likely that nearly all of them will be burieff as strangers, possibly by persons who knew them intimately in life but who are unable to distinguish a semblance of their former friends in the revolting trunks and fragments of flesh that escaped the fury of the flames.

The inquest over the victims was begun The inquest over the victims was begun to-day. Crowds of mourning relatives were present. The coroner intimated that it was desirable for sanitary reasons that a general order for burial be immediately issued. It was impossible to identify many of the codies. The jury simply viewed the remains. A public funeral will be held to-morrow. A relief fund has been opened. Capt. Shaw, who is visiting Exeter, says that the fire spread with such rapidity, owing to the sbundance of inflammable material, that no help from the outside would have done any good. The first prigades spared no effort, but it would be better if they were placed under one control.

The queen has sent messages of sympathy to the sufferers.

It has been ascertained that in the rush last night a ticket box was upset at the gallery exit, and this was the cause of the blockade at that point. The remains of nearly fifty persons were found there. Most of the bodies are completely reduced to ashes. Telegrams of condolence have been received from Mr. Northeode, M. P. and Wilson Barrett, the actor.

There has been a pronounced lull in Irish affairs, both here and in Ireland, since the Ballycoree meeting last Sunday, and it is will cante in become in a Mitchelltown.

anise, both are and in reland, since the Bailycoree meeting last Sunday, and it is will chair the best of the best laborated in the state of William O'Brien at Mitchelltown on Friday, when lively times are expected. The government refuses to be lured into a definition of its programme with regard to the leaders of the Enris meeting, and all efforts to learn whether or not it is intended to prosecute them have failed. It is surmised, however, that the authorities are awaiting the result of Mr. O'Brien's trial. Replying to questions in the house of commons to-day Mr. Matthews, the home secretary, said that no official survey of the Theater Royal at Exeter had been made by the home office. The home office had no anithority to survey theaters to the provinces. That duty devolved upon the magistrates who had power to refuse itenses if their demands regarding construction were not compiled with In the area of London the hoard of works had power to inspect buildings and to lastst upon necessary alterations. The calumity at Exeter showed the necessity of legislation in the matter, and the government intended to deal with the subject. tion in the matter, and the government in-tended to deal with the subject.

AN AMERICAN ARRESTED, BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Hans Jaboksen, an American citizen, has been arrested in the Lysabbel woods, on the Island of Alsen, in the Baltic sea, on a charge of deserting from the army in 1878.

A Dishonest Walter.

During the past summer several of the deck hands of the steamer Henry E. Bishop have missed suits of clothes and various other articles of wearing apparel. Besides these articles towels, napkins and table fix-tures have disappeared. Suspicion was fixed on James W. White, the colored head fixed on James W. White, the colored head waiter. Yesterday White was arrested and a suit of clothes belonging to Fred Bosey was found on him, as also articles that hy had stolen, the property of the Henry Bros. Wm. Jackson, siso colored, was arrested as an accomplice. The arrests were made by Officer Block, and he succeeded in recov-ering much of the stolen property.

Baltimoni, Sept. 6.—Cardinal Gibbons's residence was entered Sunday night by a thief, rings, one of which was a present from Popo Leo, to the cardinal. The thief left no clew. The second ring was loft by the late Arch-bishop Batley and was valued at \$1,000.

PERSONALITIES.

Mrs. Entry Thouston Changes has returned from a sen days trip to the sea shore near Boston.

Gov. Hint, of New York, last evening diand the members of the interstate commerce com nission present in Athany SAN'L T. WILLIAMS, of Maryland, has been appointed by the President secretary of the United States legation to Brazil.

Dn. L. S. PUTNEY, of Storgis, Mich , treasurer of the Kaismasoo Board. United States Exam-ming Surgeous, is attending the International Medical Congress. Col. Thenholm, comp roller of the currency, eft. Washington yesterday afternoon for a

visit to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and vicinity. He will be gone about a mouth. COMMODORN WALKER returned to Washing ton yesterday and began to discharge the du-ties of Acting Secretary of the Navy, relieving Commodore Harmony, who goes on a leave of absence.

Old Point, from Washington, were C. Chambers, T. M. Chose, S. M. Stocksiager, Miss Lynan, Miss Ramsay, J. N. Martin, E. W. Wat-DR. GEORGE B. WALKER, an allopathic

ysician known to the profession all over the ion, died at Evansville, Ind., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of a surgical operation. He was in the 30th year of his age and tod practiced for fifty-two years. He was a member of several prominent medical societies. DR. H. B. HEMENWAY of Kalamagoo, Mich.,

treasurer of the Michigan Medical Society. secretary of the Section on Practice of Medi-cine of Michigan, and member of the Ameri-can Medical Association, and delegate to the International Medical Congress, is the guest of Col. Robert P. Hill, No. 212 Fourth street